

# U. S. PROTEST IS IGNORED BY GERMAN SHIP

The Odenwald's Captain Ordered Inspector Off Vessel at San Juan.

## SKIPPER TOLD NOT TO LEAVE THE PORT

WASHINGTON, March 22.—That the United States intends to enforce to the letter the laws of neutrality governing neutral ships that touch at American ports is indicated in striking fashion in the case of the Hamburg-American liner, Odenwald, which was prevented from leaving San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday by orders from the local navy by order of the American authorities.

A thorough inquiry into the circumstances that led to this incident is now being made by Secretary Garrison in conjunction with officials of the Treasury Department.

The United States customs inspector aboard the Odenwald was forced to leave the vessel and was put into a small boat. The inspector had protested when the ship prepared to make a dash for the open sea. The German captain, however, ignored the protest of the customs official and then ordered him off the vessel.

The Odenwald is being held at San Juan by authority of the resolution passed just before Congress adjourned, which empowers the President to prevent shipments of supplies from American ports to belligerent vessels at sea.

Authoritative information has been received here that the Hamburg-American liner has on board a large supply of coal which, it is assumed, the vessel intended to turn over to the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, recently reported not far from the Porto Rican coast.

**The Resolution.**

The resolution passed by Congress authorized the President to direct American customs collectors to withhold clearance papers from any vessel, American or foreign, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation.

Violations of the law are made punishable by fine and imprisonment of those responsible and a ship to be used in violation of the law may be forfeited to the United States.

No official of the Government would disclose today what information had been received tending to show that the Odenwald came under the terms of the resolution. It is the understanding, however, that the Government is advised that the Odenwald planned to transport supplies to the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The detention of the Odenwald at Porto Rico was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War in a report received today from Lieutenant Burnham, commanding the Porto Rican regiment, as follows:

Hamburg-American commercial steamer Odenwald attempted to leave this port at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, March 21, without clearance papers. At request of collector of customs to prevent departure and in compliance with instructions in your telegram March 12 warning that the ship was carrying arms, ammunition and men, the ship was fired with machine guns and shot across her bows with 5 inch rifle from El Morro. She then came to anchor under El Morro. Nine were injured. Ship returned to her anchorage in the harbor.

In presence of collector of customs March 18 I personally informed the captain of the Odenwald that the vessel would not be allowed to leave without clearance papers.

**Inspector Sent Aboard.**

Arrives received here that the Odenwald attempted to leave San Juan despite notice given by port officers that she could not depart until clearance papers were obtained. When the vessel began to take on provisions the customs inspector was sent aboard her.

There is a suspicion here that the Odenwald may have planned to transport arms and ammunition with a view to service as a military cruiser along the line of the coast. The ship is now lying at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Officials here are of the opinion that the Odenwald had a cargo of arms and ammunition and that it might have led to another Alabama incident.

It was said today that the inquiry into the case now being conducted by the Secretary of War is being pushed and the facts submitted to the President for his action as he may care to direct.

## FRENCH TO BUY DACIA COTTON.

Americans Must First Prove They Own the Cargo.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State Department was advised today that the French Government had offered to purchase the cargo of cotton on board the former German steamship Dacia, now before a French prize court, if proof is furnished that the cotton is owned exclusively by American citizens. It is understood that there will be no difficulty in proving the American ownership of the cotton.

Because of the cotton by the French Government will relieve the cotton shipper of any danger of loss. The British Government had announced that if the Dacia was not purchased by the British Government or forwarded to Romania, as the owners of the cargo might prefer.

## OCEAN TRAFFIC PARALYZED.

Canadian Ships Without Ships, Trade Minister Says.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House of Commons today that Canadian Atlantic traffic was paralyzed owing to the British Admiralty having commandeered the entire fleets of the big Canadian liners. The Canadian Pacific has lost all its vessels but one, the Canadian Northern has lost five and the White Star and Allan lines all but a few small freighters.

The Government has taken the matter up with the Admiralty, with a view to relieving the congestion of shipping.

# SEES NO CAUSE FOR WAR WITH JAPAN IN 100 YEARS

Dr. Shailer Mathews, Back From Far East, Denies Anti-American Feeling Among Japanese and Upholds Tokio's Open Door Plans in China.

CHICAGO, March 22.—"That the United States will ever have any cause for war with Japan, at least in the next hundred years, is to my mind unbelievable, and I am sure it is to every one who is familiar with the situation in Japan at present," said Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the University of Chicago divinity school, today after his return from Japan as a representative of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He carried a message of peace to the Japanese nation from President Wilson.

"The discontent and anti-American movements reported so widely in the papers of this country last winter as coming from Japan were greatly exaggerated," he continued. "Practically all the discontent in Japan can be directly traced to sources emanating from Pekin, where a certain European Government has established a bureau for publishing false rumors designed to cause trouble."

"Japan is anxious to maintain the integrity of its empire. It has developed a certain 'Munroe Doctrine' toward Asia, which has caused unfavorable comment in the European papers and has led to the open door policy. This is not the true Japan as it is in the development of China, but she desires that that nation of Confucius be not a prey to other Powers."

## Confers With Leading Men.

Dean Mathews spent a month in Japan, during which he was received by members of the Imperial Council and the Japanese Government. He also had the relations between Japan and the United States in private conferences with the leading educators, bankers, editors, lawyers and statesmen.

He had several conferences with Count Okuma, the Premier, and Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, and he went over with them the problems arising from the anti-American agitation in Japan and the anti-Japanese agitation in America. A complete report based on his observations will be forwarded to the State Department, which will hold conferences before leaving America. He was accompanied by Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, a member of the faculty of Josiah University at Kyoto, Japan.

"Dr. Gulick and myself had long conferences with many of the most representative men of Japan," he said. "We found that the Japanese have the same fear of America that Congressman Hobson has of the Japanese."

"From our conversations with representatives of the Japanese States and diplomats we arrived at the firm conviction that there is some deliberate programme behind the agitation. There is undoubtedly a plan to bring about a situation which will see all the news in the United States against Japanese interests and sends it in exaggerated fashion to Japan, where it is propagated as a report of weakness and the peaceful relations of the countries."

**Wild Rumors About U. S.**

Dr. Mathews said that the same method of hostile propaganda was carried on in America with reference to events in Japan.

"The city of Tokyo has been the recipient of a flood of these exaggerated stories," the dean continued. "One story circulated in Japan accused a decidedly friendly feeling in Tokyo last year of having been the result of a report made public that the United States was sending a fleet of thirty-three vessels to operate against Japan. Many of these stories were the result of the official denial of the story from Washington."

"Many Japanese have an idea that the United States is moved by a racialistic policy. Another current idea is that America wants to exact concessions for a naval base on the Chinese coast, and for this reason is interested in Chinese-Japanese negotiations."

"Dr. Gulick and I were able to show the fallacy of this and other misconceptions of America. We brought out a newspaper containing letters of sixty-five prominent Americans testifying to the friendship of the United States for Japan. Letters by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, President Taft, President Hayes, Representative Hobson, Sen. Lodge, college presidents of many institutions, educators and representative public men were in the pamphlet."

"We had an opportunity to discuss with Count Okuma the attitude regarding the Chinese question. We took a similar subject with Baron Kato. We had interviews with twelve Governors, or Protectors. We travelled through Japan from Morioka to the north to Kumamoto on the south."

## Friend of American.

"We got into contact with the group represented by Japanese Christians, now a large and influential number. At large mass meetings arranged by Mayors and Governors, and with students, whose intense loyalty is mingled with patriotism and religion, which we in America do not fully comprehend. We were able to reach 20,000 students. Many leading military officers, including the chief of staff, were present at the meetings."

"It is the unanimous opinion of leading Japanese that Japan is under lasting obligations to America for what the United States has done for her. The United States has always been the staunch friend of America, and always means to be so, these men declare in perfect sincerity."

"There has come to be the traditional policy of Japan, they say, and nothing else is expected. The Japanese, however, feel that their honor is hurt by the legislation against them in California. They feel aggrieved because in California they are made the victims of special discrimination."

"The Japanese do not quarrel with our right to make laws regulating immigration. There is no immigration law in Japan. The Government of Japan has a distinct agreement with the United States not to permit the incoming of Japanese workmen, and they are now enforcing this scrupulously."

Dr. Mathews said that the demands of Japan on China had been wrongly stated in America, and that the correct text of the note from the Japanese Government has not been made public. He said he could characterize as wrong the impression that Japan has decided that China install a Japanese at the head of the republic's military forces and to consult Tokyo on legislation.

"Reports that Japan is sending troops to China do not clearly show the Japanese conversations with the Chinese Government," Dr. Mathews continued. "All leading Japanese express the highest admiration for the United States and the greatest confidence in the good will of the American Government. The respect which the Japanese have for President Wilson and the present Administration is remarkable. Secretary Bryan stands high in the regard of the Japanese."

"In Japan one would not know that the nation is at war. The boys who were drafted at Okinawa are back at home and are working."

Dr. Mathews said that he told Japanese of the reports that Japan was buy-

## GREY SAYS GERMANY ALONE IS TO BLAME

Kaiser Rejected Every Suggestion of Conference, British Minister Declares.

"WAR LORD" IS ISSUE

LONDON, March 22.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, acting as chairman of this afternoon's gathering which was hearing a lecture on the strategy of war, declared again that the war might have been avoided by a European conference when and where Germany desired. He added:

"Germany, from her experience in the Balkan conference, knew she could count on our good will, and that we were representative men of Japan and have talked with them on their own ground. I trust you have found that there is in the bottom of their hearts nothing but an open door of genuine friendship toward America."

"True, they all felt chagrined at the unfortunate anti-Japanese agitation which has caused expression in the press and caused of certain sections of the United States. So far, however, that has not disturbed their implicit faith in the justice of the cause. The righteousness of the Christian people of America, from whose thought nothing is further than wounding the susceptibility of a friendly neighbor."

"I warmly appreciate the sentiment conveyed in the message which you brought from your President and the Secretary of State to the people of my country, and in doing so I am also interpreting the true feeling of my countrymen."

## BRYAN STILL SILENT.

Confers With Japanese Ambassador, but Maintains Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A long conference between Secretary Bryan and the Japanese Ambassador relative to the Chinese-Japanese negotiations was held this afternoon. Viscount Chinda was with the Secretary of State for an hour, and at the conclusion of his discussion announced that he could say absolutely nothing.

Secretary Bryan maintained the absolute secrecy which he has preserved throughout the part of the United States is playing in the Far Eastern crisis, reiterating his daily statement of "we have no opinion."

Despite the fact that it is positively known that the United States has made representations to Japan in connection with the Japanese demands, Mr. Bryan still refuses to acknowledge the fact. There is no present likelihood of the President or Secretary Bryan altering their position. The strong pressure from American interests which have large investments at stake in China.

Mr. Bryan has so framed the negotiations that diplomatics declare it is difficult if not impossible for any government to make positive objection to her proposals. The Japanese are not regarded as objectionable under the circumstances. The questionable part of Japan's programme lies in what she is doing in the Pacific and in the East Indies. These requests, Japan has intimated, are merely affording the basis for a discussion of many questions of long standing between America and Japan. Bryan said that he had received a call for suggestions from any other quarter.

The United States, therefore, or any other government must wait the result of a tone regarding something which Japan has represented to be quite indefinite in character. According to the last Japanese ultimatum, the Japanese Government has indicated that the negotiations which were conducted at Pekin have been suspended. The present Japanese Government is not in a position to make any point of attack by the opposition, and it is known that the Government was very anxious to have a definite record of accomplishment to lay before the people before the elections next Thursday.

## CHINA CONCEDES POINTS.

Grants Four Demands Relating to Manchuria, Is Reported.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Peking, March 22.—It is reported that four of Japan's severest demands relating to Manchuria have been conceded by China with slight modifications. The details have not been made public.

In the course of the negotiations it is also reported that the Japanese are pouring troops into Manchuria. One thousand Japanese soldiers arrived at Tsingtau on Sunday, and 4,000 at Kailash and Kailash. The great barracks at Dabay and Mukden seem to be well accommodated.

## BRYAN GETS FRYE'S PAPERS.

Change of Cargo Ownership Had Not Been Recorded.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters received today an official copy of the papers of the American ship William P. Frye, which were being seized by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on January 27. He forwarded them to the State Department, where the new board has been awaiting an opportunity to examine them before making a recommendation to President Wilson regarding the extent to which the rights of the United States had been violated in the sinking of the vessel.

Treasury officials would give no information regarding the papers, but it was learned from an authoritative source that they disclosed no new evidence regarding the destination of the Frye's cargo, nor served to arouse any suspicion that any violation of neutrality had been committed.

It now appears that the cargo of the Frye was owned by British interests. It had been transferred from American ownership after the bark sailed from Seattle. But the papers of the ship when she met the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the south Atlantic showed to other than American ownership.

While the ownership in the final settlement is a great factor, the fact remains that the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had no way of knowing of the change of ownership. Therefore, his acts and purposes be such an American cargo aboard an American ship flying an American flag.

## PRIZE COURT FAVORS U. S.

Orders \$200,000 Paid to Shippers of American Flour.

LONDON, March 22.—A British prize court today ordered the payment of \$200,000 on American shipments of flour detained on a number of Swedish and Norwegian steamers. This is the first time that a prize court has awarded an American cargo aboard an American ship flying an American flag.

No action has as yet been taken in regard to the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina.

# Says America's Greatest Opportunity Is in Russia

Business Man Believes Exporters Should Capture Trade of Many Kinds in Demand.

ONLY 3 PER CENT. OF IMPORTS FROM U. S.

The Sun presents before an article on the great opportunity in Russia for the American exporter, as outlined by a prominent American business man who has just returned to the United States after several years residence in Petrograd. The United States in 1912 supplied Russia with only 3 per cent. of her imports, Germany controlling half of the imports and Great Britain 12 per cent. How American manufacturers can capture Germany's trade with Russia is explained below.

The greatest opportunity in the world for the American merchant and manufacturer is not in South America nor in the Far East, but in Russia. With an area three times that of the United States, a population twice as great, a wider range of latitude and a more equable climate, Russia possesses favorable conditions for the development of trade and manufacture.

Contrary to general belief, Siberia is no more a vast frozen waste than is the continent of North America. The Russian is a good spender, a dependable worker who will direct, thoroughly teachable, and by reason of the recent temperance clause, the soberest citizen of the world. The Tatars in the south, instead of being the ogres for which their name has come to stand, are men of steady and sober habits, and when Europeanized are not to be distinguished from Russians.

Russia is now passing from an economically agricultural to an industrial era. Her resources are therefore mainly agricultural, three-fourths of the 130,000,000 people being farmers. Even the ownership of the land is passing from medieval communism to individual ownership, a fact which promises much for the industrial welfare of the country.

In a word, Russia is now entering upon a phase of national development comparable to that passed through by the United States early in the last century, when foundations for great fortunes were laid.

The foreign trade of Russia for several years past has shown a favorable annual balance of more than \$200,000,000. In 1912 the exports were \$734,121,995, the imports \$522,788,830. Of Russia's imports, Great Britain 13 per cent., Germany 12 per cent., the United States only 3 per cent.

An understanding of Germany's preponderance in trade doing in Russia is of the utmost importance at the present time. The figures imply too much to be overlooked. Germany's exports to Russia via Germany are entered as German and not as American goods. Russian exports to Germany via Germany are entered as German and not as American goods. Russian exports to Germany via Germany are entered as German and not as American goods.

There are many German subjects, also Russian subjects of German origin, living throughout Russia, especially in the Baltic provinces, who speak German and are greatly assisting the trade between the two countries. They are the backbone of the German trade in Russia, and their efforts are being directed to the United States to Russia amount to nearly \$147,000,000.

## NEEDS MORE MUNITIONS.

Britain Looks to Labor for Help.

LONDON, March 22.—In an interview granted by David Lloyd George to the Daily Citizen, a Socialist organ, the Prime Minister said that the most urgent necessity for an increase in the output of war munitions without delay.

Mr. Lloyd George proposed the establishment of an advisory labor committee, which, he said, would be able to bring about almost immediate results. In explaining his idea he said:

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# DESCLAUX WEEPS AT COURT-MARTIAL

Accused Army Paymaster Says He Did What "Everybody Was Doing."

EXCULPATES WOMAN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 22.—The unenviable little court room in the Palais de Justice, which is seldom used and never has been really rebuilt since the fire in the palace in 1871 and from which the plaster is constantly dripping, was deemed sufficient for the court-martial of Paymaster Desclaux, a henchman of former Premier Cailhau, and his six accomplices, who were accused of stealing and selling army supplies. The trial began today. Mme. Desclaux, the well known dressmaker, whose husband is a German, is one of the accomplices.

Immediately in front of Col. Thiebaut, the president of the court, and the other officers, were a number of exhibits in the case. These consisted among other things of a heterogeneous collection of tatters of brass remains of fired shells, dozens of German wicker shells, cases of spiked helmets and rifles (some of them Lebel), cans of petrol, a postal sack and packets containing provisions.

**Many Women Present.**

An audience of sixty, mostly women, crowded the court to see the trial. Mme. Desclaux, with five stripes on his sleeve indicating his rank, was the person most observed. Mme. Desclaux appeared in a simple black tailor-made suit, open at the neck, with a wide white collar over her coat collar and a broad brimmed black hat that, the only ornament being a black silk bow at the back. She carried a large fur muff. She was very pale. In testifying she gave her age as 32, but looked much younger. Lieutenant Desclaux appeared to be over 35, which was his age. The couple never spoke or even looked at each other, although the prisoners remained in court during all the recesses.

The presiding officer and the prosecuting officer spoke with military directness in referring to the relations between Mme. Desclaux and Desclaux. The names of two other defendants, a Frenchman and a German, were not given. Postmaster Desclaux, Sergeant Dupuy and Privates Veres and Pinson made the defense for their part in the transfer of food from the army to the prisoners. They were acting under orders of Lieutenant Desclaux.

Mme. Desclaux pleaded ignorance of the contents of the food, saying she was a dressmaker and each of the other defendants denied being paid for the work done. It was brought out, however, that Mme. Desclaux had given Mme. Desclaux a clear picture of the food, and that Veres and Pinson had been acting under orders of Lieutenant Desclaux.

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